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ELEMENTS OF COMET *e* 1898 (PERRINE).

From the Mt. Hamilton observations of June 14, 15 and 16, we have computed the following elements of Comet *e*, 1898:—

$$\begin{array}{rl} T = & 1898,\ \text{August}\ 17.400. \end{array}$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{rl} \omega = & 196^\circ\ 45'\ 48'' \\ \Omega = & 260\quad 5\quad 55 \\ i = & 69\quad 42\quad 23 \end{array}\right\}\ \begin{array}{c}\text{Ecliptic and} \\ \text{Mean Equinox of 1898.0}\end{array}$$

$$\log q = 9.87026$$

Residuals for the middle place, (O—C):

$$\Delta\lambda = +\ 2'',\ \Delta\beta = -\ 5''.$$

C. D. PERRINE and R. G. AITKEN.

ELEMENTS OF COMET 1898 *g* (GIACOBINI).

This comet was discovered by Mr. GIACOBINI, of the Nice Observatory, June 18th. From the Nice observation of June 19th, and my observations of June 23d and 27th, I have computed the following elements of the orbit:—

$$\begin{array}{rl} T = & 1898\ \text{July}\ 25.84828\ \text{G. M. T.} \end{array}$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{rl} \omega = & 22^\circ\ 41'\ 26''.5 \\ \Omega = & 278\quad 17\quad 30\ .3 \\ i = & 166\quad 50\quad 58\ .1 \end{array}\right\}\ \begin{array}{c}\text{Ecliptic and} \\ \text{Mean Equinox of 1898.0}\end{array}$$

$$\log q = 0.175956$$

$$(\text{O}-\text{C}):\quad \Delta\lambda' \cos\beta' = -\ 1''.8;\ \Delta\beta' = +\ 2''.1$$

The comet is telescopic. When discovered it had a stellar nucleus of about the 9th magnitude and scarcely a trace of a tail. It was then near opposition, and consequently its tail was very unfavorably situated for observation. The comet has been diminishing in brightness; it has also been moving rapidly westward, and by the end of the present month it will be reaching a position unfavorable for observation.

On the evening of July 14th, I examined the comet with the 36-inch refractor and found the nucleus small, stellar in appearance, and not brighter than a star of the 11th magnitude. The coma was some 30″ or 40″ in diameter and a well-developed tail, some 5′ or 6′ in length, was visible. The tail was narrow, tolerably bright near the nucleus, but becoming rapidly fainter as the distance from the nucleus increased. W. J. HUSSEY.

July 18, 1898.